226 depths of water. The handle (hoiš) was of
227 elderwood. According to one informant (J.P.) the handle (more probably a part of the handle) could be detached entirely if one was working under bushes, but this does not agree with other information. Two hollow shafts of deer
[237] tibia (to'koi) were lashed on one end, and into these were fitted bone points (pi'če tu'h'na) about 2 inches long. A cord with about 2 feet of "play" leashed the point to the main handle. The point was essentially a toggle when freed from its housing, the attaching cord usually being fastened to it by wrapping and sealing with pitch or asphalt.[182]

[321] A separate harpoon point in the University of California Museum of Anthropology (1-10422) has a cord 28 inches long, is of bone, and is 3-3/4 inches in length. Another (no. 1-3954)
[325] is a one-piece togglehead, slightly over 3 inches long (79 mm.) of iron or steel; is perhaps a tine from a rake. A 2-ply cord is laid against the middle of this and probably lashed around several times and then is fastened to the metal by a dark substance which may be asphalt or pitch. It has in it grains of some mineral substance which looks like feldspar from decomposed granite. (These might be a by-product from the melting of the gum.) The length of the free string is about 21 inches.[183] Both specimens are from the Chukchansi Yokuts.

226 Weirs of willow were set across rivers or streams at suitable places. The willows used were about finger thickness and 3 feet long. They were interwoven with willowbark rope. Into the weir and facing upstream were set cylindrical baskets 6 to 10 feet long and 12 to 18 inches in diameter; as many as three of these might be used. If fish were needed in a hurry, men, women, and children would wade downstream driving fish ahead of them into the basket traps. Ordinarily the baskets were left overnight, when sufficient fish would have accumulated in them by morning.

226 A favorite method of catching fish in pools was by stupefaction. Two plants were
278 used. One, ta'dad, was a plant which grew near streams. It was mashed fine, put in sifting baskets, and shaken out over the surface of the water. This "made the fish crazy"; as they jumped about near the surface they were grabbed in the hands and scooped up in large openwork baskets. The other plant, ya'oha, "grows on the mountains." It was soaked in
[522] water and mashed with a stick, and the mass put in the fishing hole. The person who performed this service was facetiously referred to as a doctor (añpu). Kroeber mentions two other

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[182] One informant claimed the point was drilled and the cord tied through the hole. This seems unlikely as no such attachment is reported from any other Yokuts or neighboring tribe.

[183] Description, kindness of Dr. A.L. Kroeber.